WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1871.

Amnerments To-day. Barnum's Great Museum, &c. -Rink, 3d av, and 534 . Barnum's Great Museum, &c. -Rink, Sday, and Footh's Theatre-Dick Falph,
Eryant's Opera House-did av. and 23d d.
Fifth Avenue Theatre-Dierce.
Grand Opera House-Charles O'Malley.
I ina Edwin's Theatre-Opera Budb, with Almer.
Nible's Garden-The Black Cond. le's Garden-The Black Crook. New York Circus-14th st., opposite Academy of Maste, Mati-Ni: on's Circus-178 and 780 Broadway, Maines, Clymple Theatre-Humpty Dumpty. Matises. Fan Francisco Minstrels - 555 Breadway. Steinway Hall-Grand Opers Concert.

Tony Pantor's Opera House—The Star Troope.

Theatre Comique—Grand Star Company. Mattnee.
Union Square Tneatre—Hast Centre of Attraction. alinek's Theatre-John Garth.

For the accommodation of persons residing up town, and accommonation of persons residing up town, advertisements for The Sun all be received at currequiar rates at the up-town advertisement office, 54 1-2 West Thirty-second street, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth answer, from S. A. M. to S. P. M.

Nood's Museum - Ticket-of-Leave Man. Matthee.

NAIIONAL REFORM TICKET. for President :

LYMAN TRUMBULL OF ILLINOIS. Mor Vice President: SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

OF NEW YORK. Issues for the Campaign.

more; the Constitution to be amended to secure II. Both Grantism and Tweedism to be abolished in national affairs by laws for the summary punishment of present-taking and bribe-taking as well as

111. Universal amnesty and restoration of politi cal rights to all persons concerned in the late rebel

of public robbery.

1V. Reform in the Civil Service, so that appoin ment to office will no longer depend on party patronage, and cannot be used as a means of cor rupting the politics of the country and perpetuating on worthy men in high places; and so that the President cannot appoint his own relations or those of his wife to any office whatever. V. Reform of the revenue; reduction in the num-

ber of revenue officers and the expenses of collecting duties and taxes; fixed salaries for all revenue officers; the abolition of import duties on all the necessaries of life, and the reduction of other duties to a consistent, rational, and moderate system; the abolition of unconstitutional and superfluons inter-nal taxes, leaving only stamps, tobacco, and distilled spirits as the subjects of such taxation.

VI. Legislation to prevent the levy of blackmail upon clerks and other public officers for party polit. cal purposes, and for the summary punishmen of those who demand and those who pay such

The National Reform Movement.

Immediately after the recent election in this city THE SCN declared that the movement for reform so grandly instituted here must be extended and applied to all departments of public affairs, and especially to the National Government.

This the friends of GRANT regarded as a horrible proposition, and we were roundly abused for making it by some of the more foolish among them.

Now the subject has been debated in the Senate for a week with wonderful ability and a satisfactory degree of frankness, and the friends of reform have every reason to be

encouraged by the result. Public corruption, bribe-taking, present taking, nepotism, and every method of robbing the Treasury are bound to be stopped. The the institution of slavery. The defenders of now as the defenders of slavery were in 1860. But it was essential for the preservation of the Republic that slavery should be over | tion of American interests. thrown then, and it is equally or even more essential that corruption should be over thrown now. Grantism and Tweedism must alike be wiped out, or the American experiment of self-government and republica-

liberty is at an end. Grant's Whitewashing Committee.

The whitewashing Committee agreed upor in the Republican caucus at Washington, and then foisted upon the Senate, will satisfy neither the country nor independent Repubone of the dozen Republican Senators who had sustained Mr. TRUMBULL's motion for rais ing the Committee, the GRANT Senators set at defiance the plainest principles of parliamentary law. We venture to say that in the whole history of Congressional proceed ings, never before, under like cir cumstances, was a committee of quiry so openly and so shamelessly packed as this has been. Except in very extreme cases those who propose an inquiry of this sort have been allowed to have a malegislature in this country was there a case movers of a measure were not permitted to even though that representation might fall

a little short of a majority. The composition of the GRANT Senatorial Committee of Investigation violates these exception of Mr. BAYARD, a Democrat, the were not consulted.

Why this violation of parliamentary law and common fairness? There can be but one answer to this question. The friends of GRANT in the Senate were afraid to commit ministration to an impartial and fearless Committee of Republicans.

Senators Conkling, Nyr, Morton, and others, give a other re son for their strange course. They tell the Republican party and the country that TRUMBULL, SUMNER, SCHUBZ, LOGAN, and their eight or ten Republican coadjutors, are opposed to GRANT's nomination. Take these champions of GRANT at their word! Do they imagine that on the plain issue of an honest, searching inquiry into the can survive the attacks of these eminent ber that it was precisely in this way that the renomination of PIERCE was prevented, and the Administration of Buchanas ov thrown, and the Democratic party hopeles

tinguished Democrats in the Senate who led the grand assault of the people upon the decaying dynasties of those eras, who exposed their frauds and corruptions, and finally

brought them to the ground? The Republican advocates of GRANT, by this left-handed attack upon TRUMBULL and his friends, unconsciously admit away their whole case. Are TRUMBULD, SUMNER, FEN-TON, and the rest, really opposed to GRANT's Administration, and is this the reason why they are not willing to see it whitewashed by a committee packed by a caucus? Then, GRANT'S Administration is doomed! And the sooner the Republican party takes note of this fact and prepares to bring out a new candidate for the Presidency the better; for

the bare statement of the case, as put by his

apologists, shows that he cannot be reelected.

But the debate proved that these were not alone the reasons why, GRANT's backers shrunk from the adoption of Mr. TRUMBULL'S resolution as proposed by him, and the subsequent creation of a fair committee under the diluted and emasculated resolution as fixed up in the caucus. Senator Schunz had, during the discussion, specifically pointd to certain glaring abuses existing under the Administration. He did not deal in general charges, but referred to such as had been proven to exist, and the knowledge of which had come home to GRANT, and which he had taken no steps toward extirpating or reforming. These abuses, and especially those in the New York Custom House, which were of a most flagrant and scandalous nature, touched some of the President's near and dear friends and benefactors. Messra CONKLING, MORTON, and their allies. very naturally supposed that a commitof the TRUMBULL type would probe these rascalities still deeper, and lay them bare to the observation of the Reformers of this State, now intent upon unearthing fraud and corruption in every branch of governmental affairs. So these gentlemen who were so brave in leading the attack on Tammany showed the white feather and retreated into a caucus room when their good friends in the Custom

the bar of public opinion. In fine, we warn those Senators who are by these dishonorable tactics endeavoring to shield their patron, that the popular indignation will strip off their flimsy covering, and expose to view the iniquities of GRANT's Administration with as pitiless a hand as it did those of Tammany Hall.

House and their great friend in the Execu-

tive Mansion were about to be arraigned at

American Consuls in Cuba.

We are pleased to learn that the case of Dr. J. HOWARD, an American citizen who has been imprisoned in Cienfuegos, Cuba, for over eighteen months, has at last been officially brought to the attention of Don HAMILTON FISH by the Hon. LEONARD Myers, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

The crime said to be the cause of this lengthened imprisonment-for, as we understand, no charge has been brought against the prisoner-is that he is the uncle of two Cuban Generals named CAVADA Both of them have been in the Liberating Army of Cuba, and one of them. Gen. FEDERICO CA-

VADA, was executed in Cienfuegos last July Through the friendly and patriotic intervention of Mr. Myers, Gen. Torbert, our new Consul-General in Havana, is directed by the State Department to investigate the struggle is like that formerly waged against circumstances of Dr. Howard's imprisonment. This is well, but not enough to satisfy corruption are as insolent and as malignant | the American people, who pay the salarie of Consular officers in the various ports of Cuba for no other purpose than the protec

If Mr. MORRIS, our Consul at Cienfuegos. who is clerk in a Spanish house, is found or nvestigation to have failed in his duty, either through pecuniary interest or through fear, let all publicity be given to the facts, and let Mr. Morris be at once removed. But if it should further transpire that the protection of the interests of American citizens in Cuba by our Consuls is impossible under the lawlessness of the volunteers and the criminal apathy with which our State licans. In refusing to place upon it a single | Department has ignored insults and outrages in Cuba to our citizens and our Consuls, let Congress at once demand the withdrawal of a set of representatives who are impotent for protection, and simply stand there as witnesses of our disgrace.

Rome the Capital of Italy.

Recent despatches from Rome bring th stelligence that the Italian Parliament wil opened there to day with the usua seech from the throne. The Deputies wil neet in a wooden building, erected for the jority of its members; and never in any purpose at a cost of \$200,000. The celebration attending the event will be particle so exceptional in its character that the pated in by King, nobles, and people. For be first time slace the days of Theodorn have a large representation on the committee, a King of Italy will reside in Rome. Age ave passed since the peninsula was united nder a single ruler-ages of strife between lyided states and ambitious invaders, be tween feudal princes and aristocratic repub long and well-established rules. With the lies. Powerful governments have arises from the ruins of the Roman Empire, while Committee, as agreed upon in the GRANT | the Eternal City, the capital of a few small taucus, was made up exclusively of those and effete principalities, lost ali political im who had voted against Mr. TRUMBULL'S portance. While Spain, Austria, Franc proposition; and even in selecting the Dem. and England have successively become ceratic member, the Democrats in the Senate | mighty among the nations, Italy has main tained a secondary position. Her petty princes never dared to figure on the stage of the world, and were only too happy to be left in quiet possession of their domains. The dukes of Parma, Lucca, and Modena crushed an inquiry into the alleged abuses of his Ad | their unfortunate subjects with a heavy weight of taxation, and looked to despotic Austria for assistance to subdue any indignant outburst of the oppressed. The con quest of Lombardy in 1859 by the allied French and Sardinians was the first red streak in the dawn of Italian independence The barriers of despotism were rapidly broken down by the impetuous onset o Administration, and hostile to his re- Garibaldi and the Sardinians, and in a: incredibly short space of time all the penin sula, with the exception of Rome and the province of Venice, was united under the rule of VICTOR EMANUEL. Venice was abuses of the Administration, it and its head | afterward annexed, but the French flag floated over Rome and warned the Italians Republican leaders? Do they not remem away. But the Franco-Prussian war, which nded in the overthrow of VERHUEL NAPO-LION, had for one of its results the withdrawal of the last foreign soldier from Ital-

ion soil. Rome is once more a part of Italy,

within her walls. It is a great event, and let us hope that Italians will make a good use of it.

Another Abuse to be Corrected

The office of Collector of Assessments is one which, like that of Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk, ought to be occupied by a man compensated by a fixed salary, and not, as at present, by fees. The records of the office show that for the past four years the present incumbent, Mr. H. H. STARK-WEATHER, who happens to be the father-inlaw of Gov. HOFFMAN, has received in percentages, for simply taking in the money of real estate owners across his counter, the enormous sum of \$544,237. Allowing \$10,-000 per year as his expenses for clerical assistance, it appears that he has been paid for performing a duty not one whit more onerous and responsible than that of the cashier of any large moneyed institution, the sum of \$500,000 for the four years, or at the rate of \$125,000 per year.

There is no ground, that we can discover, for imputing to Mr. STARKWEATHER fraud or dishonesty in connection with this matter. A big plum was offered to him by his son-inlaw and be took it. But it is time that his extravagant emoluments were cut down to a soundie figure.

The steamship Merrimac arrived yester day from St. Thomas, which port she left on the 12in inst. By her we learn that the steamer Florida was to sail at daybreak on the 14th, con voyed by the United States gunboat Shawmut, Capt. POTTER. At the date of the departure of the Merrimac, it was not known positively in St. Thomas what action the commander of the Spanish war steamer Nuñez de Balbon, who had been so long blockading the Florida, would take.

It would seem that a large proportion of the people of Connecticut seek to earn an honest livelihood by devoting their energies to the work of influencing the action of the Legislature. The importance of the lobby in that State has been growing more and more manifest for several years past, until it has become recognized as a legitimate aid to legislation. The municipal authorities of Hartford and New Haven have appropriated large sums for the purpose of paying mbers of the lobby for their services in instructing the people's representatives how to vote. With the increase of special legislation, the granting of charters for banking, railroad and other corporations, and especially the introduction of bills conferring additional privileges on railroads, or relating to the claims of rival companies for special favors, the growth of the lobby business has been steady, and doubtless profitable to those engaged in it. How much money has been spent by the railroad and other moneyed corporations for lobby services will probably never be ascertained; but that the amount has been very large cannot be doubted when it is known that the two cities of Hartford and New Haven have paid the sum of \$55,978,49 for lobby expenses on the capital question alone. The details of these expenditures have been published, and present some curious facts.

The sums paid to individual members of the third house range all the way from \$10 to \$1,700 each, while "incidentals" have ablorbed more greenbacks than the most rapacious of the lobby-Some of the lobby members who were the least known received the highest fees; and several of these gentry who were working for Hartford or New Haven in 1870 were in the receipt of fees from the opposite side in 1871. One may who was a member of the Legislature in 1870 and voted against the capital amendment, appeared in the lobby in 1871 as an active support er of the measure, and received \$500 for his change of opinion. It is possible that New Haven attempted the traditional exploit of driving a coach and horses through the bill, as she has \$260 charged as carriage hire. Several State and Federal officeholders appear among the paid bbvists, and a member of the Ste Education received \$150 for teaching members of the Legislature their duty. It can hardly be doubted that the effects of these disclosures will extremely damaging to the future interests of

In the suits of the State of Indiana brought y the Attorney-General against John D. Evans and Thomas B. McCarry, former State Auditors, and NATHAN KIMBALL and JOHN J. MORRISON. former State Treasurers, to recover \$400,000 which it is alleged they abstracted or permitted to be abstracted from the Treasury, the prosecu ion has gained the first important step, as the Court has overruled motions to strike the cases from the docket on the grounds that the Attorney General, and not the Auditor, was made relator and that the Attorney-General brought the suits without the advice and consent of the Governor. A spicy incident occurred in the course of the trial of one of these cases last week. Among the charges brought against Gen. Kimball, on of the ex-Treasurers, was one that he had paid \$10,000 for two years' rent of the Governor's sidence for 1807 and 1808, knowing the rent to only \$2,400. The knowledge of this accusaon greatly excited Gov. Bakes, who made his pearance in Court on Wednesday with an in gnant protest to the effect that he was Actin Rovernor during both of those years; that, Treasurer, Kimball, never rented a house for aim, and never paid a dollar for the rent of ouse occupied by him; but that the Governo himself had received annually from the Treasur at the rate of \$5,000 for each of those two year n lieu of a house, and magnanimously insiste that if anybody was to be prosecuted for this h hould be the man. The Court ordered the Gov mor's protest to be placed on file, and one o the counsel informed the indignant Executive that he would probably encounter all the suits he desired.

The community is occasionally surprise by the announcement that a large fortune has been discovered in England, awaiting American heirs, who have only to prove their rights to be come millionaires. Strangely enough, the fortunate family is generally one with members already well enough off in the world's goods to pay arge fees for the presecution of their claims The latest fortune revealed is that of the great buccaneer, S.r Francis Drake, and amounts to o less a sum than one hundred millions of do ars. Of course the DRAKES, who are very no nerous in New Jersey, are agog with the expec ation of coming into possession of this immenreasure, and have already subscribed liberall prosecute their claims in the courts of En-

The reports of gold discoveries on the nort here of Lake Superior are confirmed from vari is sources, though it appears probable that ome of the stories in relation to the richness of he deposits have been exaggerated-that, for in tance, of gold-bearing quartz worth \$6,000 a ton. On the western end and north shore of Lake She andowen, which is reached by about forty-eight ales of travel over a spleudid Government road om the shores of Lake Euperior, well defined ems of gold-bearing quartz, much of which is deemposed, have been found and traced for several illes. These veins contain, in addition to ee gold, galena, very pure silver glance, and ren pyrites. The satal in the streams of this egion has been found to contain gold, but prestrated? Do they forget that it was a sell and a conscitutional Parliament meets to day bother in paying quantities has not yet been as- I down corruption.

certained. The silver minng in the region of Thunder Bay continues immensely productive, At Silver Islet the quantity of the silver daily dug out is only limited by the force the operators are able to employ, and the supply appears to be inexhaustible. Other mines in that region are yielding finely. The lands in which silver or gold have been found extend back from the lake from fifty to one hundred miles. One man bas purchased 40,000 acres from the Canadian Government at one dollar an acre. The total population in the neighborhood of the mines is about 800; but in the spring there will doubtless

is wild and broken, with but little timber, or soil capable of cultivation. The country has been flooded with telegrams announcing the serious illness of the Hon. WILLIAM II. SEWARD. The Sun is authorized to

print the following: AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 19-4 P. M .- WILLIAM H. SEWARD is perfectly well, and has not been otherwise. At present he is driving out to Owasco Lake in a sleigh. There is no truth in the report of his F. W. SEWARD.

The work of construction on the Northern Pacific Railroad is making rapid progress, and trains will soon be running regularly across the State of Minnesota, 225 miles. By the 1st of July the Dakota Division, extending 200 miles westward, from the crossing of the Red river to the crossing of the Missouri in central Dakota, will be finished, and the track is now being laid on a section of sixty-five miles between the Co. lumbia river and Paget Sound in Washington Territory. The main line of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, which was purchased last year by the Northern Pacific Company, has been completed to the Red river at Breckinridge. Contracts have been let for a branch of this road from St. Cloud on the Mississippi to Brainard on the trunk line of the Northern Pacific, and also for another branch road from St. Cloud to Pembins on the British border, and under these contracts work is being actively pushed. It is expected that at the end of 1872 the company will have 900 miles of road in operation in the fertile and prosperous State of Minnesota, and that the trunk line of the great thoroughfare will have been completed for nearly one-third of its disance across the continent

Police Surgeon JARVIS M. ANDREWS has een placed on the retired list, with a pension of \$1,125 per annum. His duties will be performed by Dr. PATRICK W. McDonnell, who takes charge of the crew of the police boat and the in mates of the House of Detention. Dr. McDonnell resides at 148 East Forty-fourth street. As the police boat generally lies at the Battery, and the House of Detention is in Leonard street, he could probaby answer an urgent call two hours after

Dr. C. GRAHAM STANLEY has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Andrews's retirement. If he attends to his duty it may possibly interfare with Dr. FRAZER's propects, as he has been paid by Drs. MOIT, WHITE, and McDONNELL to attend to their duties for a moderate compen-

Dr. Samuel H. Oaron, who resides at 238 fourth avenue, is supposed to attend to all calls from the Chambers street and Leonard street police stations. He is enabled to answer a perpolice stations

emptory call within two hours. Dr. Peter Van Buren, who is supposed to attend to the Greenwich street and Charles street police stations, resides at 212 West Twentysecond street, nearly two miles from the scene of his duties. By the time he sees a patient it is generally too late to administer medical aid.

All this in direct violation of the positive ders of the Police Commissioners.

The experiment of treating the insane is etached families has proved so successful in Massachusetts that it has been determined to carry it out on a large scale when the new buildings that are to take the place of the present Worcester Hospital are erected. A central hospital sufficient for the reception of 150 or 200 of the more violent lunatics will be built, and the emaining 800 patients will be placed in smaller amily houses scattered over the estate which has been purchased for the nematospital site. There are five or six such houses already there-farm ouses purchased with the land-and in these 62 estionts have been treated during the past sum er, exempt from the restraints of a close hosal, with the happiest results. It will be sevral years, however, before the whole establishment is rebuilt according to this plan. Fornately, abundant means for carrying out this sign are in hand, as it is estimated that the al estate belonging to the hospital in the city of Worcester will sell for enough to pay all debts and leave \$300,000 or more to expend on the

new buildings. The New York Times says that President HANT is desirous of getting rid of his stock in ie Seneca Sandstone Company. In that Company he holds \$25,000, \$10,000 of which he paid for at par, while \$15,000 was given him as a presnt. A capitalist in Utica proposes to take it off his hands, paying for it the whole price which the President paid, together with interest at sever percent, on the President's money since the in estment was made, the purchaser to have any lividend which the President may have received Here is a chance if GRANT really wants to sel et him speak quickly, or the general belief tha n this case as in others the Times does not tel

What is the matter with that self restrained nd conservative journal, the Cincinnati Comme al ? It speaks of the illustrious Groron Franci FRAIN as "a howling, blasphemous idiot," an of Descon RICHARD SMITH, that truly good man an "eccomplished intellectual ass." i is that such persons should be thus decried!

Radrond companies are likely to learn fler a while that the travelling public have some ights that they are bound to respect, and that they will not be permitted to confiscate the tickets of passengers who neglect to obey all the estrictions they may undertake to impose upon travel. A woman travelling on the Grand Trunk tailroad had a ticket on which was printed good only for this train and the day received Not good to stop over." But she did stop over and when she attempted to resume her journey she was put off the cars. For this the railroad company has paid \$600 and costs.

The worst of GRANT's worthless relations His relations with the awindling Seneca Sandone King.

The action of the English authorities in ending three ex-convicts to America deserves a prompt and severe rebuke. If ticket-of-leave en are not desirable colonists for Australia or Canada they are certainly not desirable for naturalized citizens of the United States. Such actions as these show that, notwithstanding the protestations of GRANT's renominator, the London Times, the English entertain feelings of ontempt for our people, on whom they would spose the task of maintaining and reforming English criminals. It is not likely, bowever that the insult will affect such a President a

The boad of unity that will unite patrious of all acctions and parties at the coming election the common effort to beat GRANT and pu

LEGISLATION FOR LABOR. SHALL THERE BE A COMMISSION ON

HOURS AND WAGES? Two Thousand Millions Exempt from Taxation, and the Workingman Taxed to Pay
the Deficit-Capital Protected, and Labor

Left to Take Care of Itself.
Washington, Dec. 19.—After the expiration of the morning hour to-day the House took up Mr. Hoar's bill for the appointment of a commission or the subject of the wages and hours of labor, and of the division of profits between labor and capital in the United States.

be an immense rush of fortune seekers to these remarkable gold and silver fields. The country Mr. Perce (Rep., Miss.,) Chairman of the mittee on Education and Labor, from which the bill was reported, gave notice that he would move the previous question at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He was not prepared to say that any legislation was necessary on the labor question; neither was he prepared to deny that great and general legislation was required on the subject. He was convinced, however, that the investigation as proposed would do good He denied that there was any partisanship in the question. He should have thought that the Demo crats in the House would be the last to object to the proposed investigation. Some gentlemen seemed o toink that the bill was intended for the purpose of supporting socialistic movements, and in the interest of the International Society, labor societies trades unions, and strikes. There was no evidence n the bill that such a desire existed, and he denied that there was such an intention on the part of the author. He represented a laboring constituency, agricultural laborers, and it was in their interes nat he advocated the passage of the bill. He advo-

cated THE INTEREST OF THE LABORING CLASSES of the South. The war had created great gaps Southern industry, and millions of acres of land Mississippi river there were nearly one hundred acres of virgin forest land for every acre of cult vated land. He wanted to attract emigrants to that

Mr. (Campbell (Dem., Ohio) suggested a substitute for the bill, providing for the appointment of oint committee to investigate the subject of the wages and hours of labor, &c., and as to the effect of the existing laws regulating commerce, finance and currency.

The Speaker ruled that the proposition was no

Mr. Storm (Dem., Pa.), a member of the Commit tee on Education and Labor, advocated the passage of the bill. He admitted that it was impossible for Congress to make laws interfering in the contracts between labor and capital; but the investigation of between layer and capital; but the investigation of the subject would probably disclose a state of facts which would create a public sentiment that would be corrective of many of the abuses of which the laboring classes now complained. On that score he was in favor of the investigation. For himself he needed no information on the subject. THE EVILS COMPLAINED OF

THE EVILS COMPLAINED OF
were putent to every one. They were as clear as
the noonday sun. An investigation would snow
that \$2,353,000,000 of property belonging to capitalists was exempt from taxation, and other interests
were taxed to make up the deficit. It was shown
that \$21,000,000 was paid annually out of the Treasury to banking associations as a mere bounty and
gratuity. It was shown that the poor man now paid
upon his sait a tax of 155 per cent; on his cuttery
over 50 per cent; on his clothing over 65 per cent.;
and on his spade and snovel over 45 per cent, while
the rich man paid upon his jewelry, diamonds, laces,
gold rings, maintings, and statuary a tax not exceeding 10 per cent. To adjust the wrongs of the laborling men Congress would have to repeal every pet
financial scheme of the party in power. Was not
the national bank scheme theirs? Was not the exemption of the boaded debt from taxation theirs?
Was not the present syst mo fariff theirs? When
these were repealed the Republican party would be
repealed and dissolved. The only obstacle in this
country to the interests of the masses was the exintence of the Republican party, and when it was removed a better order of things would reign.

THE SLEDGE-HAMMER FALLING.

THE SLEDGE-HAMMER FALLING.

M. Cox. (Dem., N. Y.)—This bill has had its mos argent advocacy from Pennsylvasta and Massachu seits. It is singular that these States have had mor setts. It is singular that these States have had more of the largess and bounties of the protective system than any other. I will probose an amendment in the interest of the civil service that no party or political influence should control the appointment of commissioners. I am as anxious as any one that there should be a better understanding of labor questions. It is a singular commentary that before these monstrous statutory protective frauds there was little or no agitation among the worsingmen. these monstrous statutory protective frauds there was little or no agitation among the workingmen. I see by the letter of Mr. Banks, an organ of the International, that that body, so praised by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, stigmatizes as I do these tariff wrengs so often evlogized here. Mr. Banks contends that legislation here has been for the rich; that there is no way of defending his class against tyrannies and extortions, robberies by the banking system and railroad monopolies, so often uphed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Keiley), and that the system of taxition, as in this city, by laying out streets, &c., is an immitigated

FRAUD ON THE POOR and the laboring wan. The investigation as to wares and hours of labor is pertinent to Federal egislation. We have already passed laws as to these subjects. There is no inquiry so pertinent to the fair division of the joint profits of labor and capital as the inquiry into the commodities which pass through the Custom House, and the consequent effect of exactions aron the materials of labor. The Committee of this House have reported on the revival of our shippoing, so disastrously scuttled by our bad legislation. This, too, should be investigated by others than partisans. Would that such a man as David A. Wells could be appointed on such a commission, there would be little need of any colleague to present such economic questions before the country. There is not so much necessity for this Bureau as there is of some action revealing the duties which so unequally distribute the benefits and burdens of the Government. But anything that gives light on any topic of this kind I will welcome. I am not afraid that this will be an encroachment on our duties as Federal legislators. I will take the bill as an earnest of a better policy on our tartif, toward which even New England is progressing. We have aiready legislated about strikes in a very questionable way; and if this Administration can bring the military, to ing man. The investig

PUT DOWN STRIKES,

urely we can inquire into the relations of labored capital out of which these strikes grow. White joinous of any appointments made by this Ad-tration, I will be glad to see intelligent investi a from any quarter, or a joint committee with parties represented will best accomplish the

Kerr (Dem., Ind.) said that it was his con Mr. Kerr (Dem. Ind.) said that it was his conunitabilitation as a member of congress, to inire, first, whether it was warranted by the Contation; second, whether it was right; and lastly,
ester it was expedient. If it failed in the crucial
is of the authority for its enactment, his mind inantly assumed an attitude of nosthity. If it was
oved to be petiter right nor expected, his day to
pose it became more imperative. When this bull
as appring much the flower the other day, the prompt
sponse of his hand to those questions was adverse
the propriety of its enactment. It had impressed
a with the conviction that involved A URDES EXCUSE OF AUTHORITY.

A GROSS ENGESS OF AUTHORITY,

It desire three new officers at a cost of \$15,000
ar, with a train of subordinat officers and ones
cases, we did provide more places for partisancases tiplies and provide more places for partisancases tiplies as good for the people, and that is
in itself instacers and heldow, and chieff inded by a faise pretense to bridge over the next
estilential election and mistead the discontented
as of tall into voting the Radiral ticket in 1872
these impressions he nat been socially confirmed
the conduct of its mover (Mr. Hoar) and of his cogue (Mr. Dawes), both of whom had basicned with
one ming zeal to give a mere partisan temper to
discussion, and to attempt to manufacture very
cap purity capital out of its reception by himself.
The Kerl and the gentleman from New York (Mr.
bod). These attempts he characterized as at once
worthy of those who made them and unjust
eard himself. They would fail to attain their ob
t. The laboring men of the country were not
decous; their instincts were manly and lawful;
y were sagacious and intelligent, and they would
early comprehend the difference between an empty
smise and effective relief.

The Bill Unconstitutional.

After careful consideration he fest compelled by a case of dat to oppose the bill. It was simply inconsible for the wit of man to point to any authority in Congres to legislate on the subjects subraced in the bill, except on those three-numbered finance, and currency. It macked the anguage and spirit of the Constitution and of it framers and expounders. It assumed that longers in might regulate the hours of labor, or tac tandard rates of wages and the division of the joint works of labor and capital, or the social conditions or the educational institutions, or the sanitary intersits of the people throughout the country, or be ween man and man, according to its own pleasure, such a sweep of prisdiction in the Federal Government which have absolutely nothing for the States of the people. All local Governors would specially econic mere expensive sincefers. The power of longress would become as transcendent, absorbing, not exclusive as that of the British Parliament. I gold enact sumptuary Laws, dictate the terms of rivate contracts, control the pursuits of the neople, ogulate the relations of domestic life, of functions and ward, of master and servant, of marriage and invoice, of parents into

They generally had their origin in a restless capidity for wealth and power. They naturally led to, if they did not directly foeter, abuse and corruption. Capital needed no commission to investigate its interests, or to protect it against labor. The great evils, injustice, irregularities, and burdens under which labor toiled and suffered were notorious and confessed. They were apparent to all intelligent, impartial, and unselfish men. No commission could make them more so.

WHAT LABOR NEEDED

was action—immediate, effective, practical action—on the part of the Government for their relief, so far as Congress had power to grant the needful relief by logal enactments. There need be no delay. The Democratic minority in the House had at all times been ready and sincerely solicitous to meet and fully discharge their great duties. They had always struggled to secure the enactment of such laws as would effectually reform in the interests of labor a cruei and oppressive tariff and reduce the grinding burdens of taxasion; but in all such efforts they had been met and deleated by the Republican majority.

they had been met and deteated by the Republican majority.

Mr. Wood (Dem., N. Y.) said the present agitation of the labor question in the country may be traced to a beilef of the working classes that they are oppressed by unjust and unequal discrimination in favor of capital, by which their interests, rights, and privileges have been subordinated to the non-producing classes. The cause of this belief arises from the recont aggregation of enormous wealth in the hands of the few, while the great body of the people are either indigent or impoverished; and this disparity of condition is daily becoming greater. Thus, while they who produce nothing are getting everything, those who produce everything are getting nothing. This condition of the social organizations has virtually created a wider discontent upon the part of those who naturally feel themselves aggrieved. Now, where is the remedy? In order to ascertain this, it is well to seek out

THE CAUSES OF THE EVIL. THE CAUSES OF THE RYLL.

In my indement they may be thus stated: First, to class legislation by which the moneyed power has been enabled to obtain an undue and overshadowing weight in the regulation of values; second, to an undair distribution of the burdons of the Government, by which labor is made to bear an unequal proportion of the taxes imposed for its support; third, an enormous increase in the expenses of the Government arising from lax administration, profligacy, corruption, the Government's increase of official patronage, and the creation of the internal revenue system; fourth, the paper money issued and circulated by the Government, which being depreciated in value, enhances the price of the necessaries of life with-out creating a corresponding increase in the wages out creating a corresponding increase in the wages of labor; fifth, the lavish donation of the public lands, the granting of subsidies in money and bonds, and the general tavoritism by partial legislation to those who have access to and hold the lavor of the Government.

Government.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE.

To these causes may be traced most of the evils complained of. They are of recent origin, having had no existence ten years are. They are the results of our present public policy. The legislation of Congress and the administration of the Executive Department are responsible. The party in cower have held entire official control. Previous to the advent of the Recublican party the workingmen were happy and prosperous, labor received its just reward, and held an equal position with all others in the favor of the Government. Gold and silver were the only national currency; duties levied on foreign goods furnished the only source of revenue; there was no public debt, no class legislation, no discrimination in favor of capital against labor, no land bounties, nor railroad subsidies, and no mammont corporation upheld by official favor. And it is only in the restoration of the party to power which then governed that the workingmen of the country can find relief. Certainly these men and the party whose policy has caused the evil complained of cannot be relied on to afford a remedy.

Where investigation is needed.

Mr. Duke (Dem., Va.) suggested an amendment to the bill directing investigation especially into what taxes, assessments, ducts or imposts are imposed directly or indirectly by the laws of the United states on any article used by the working classes and upon any raw materials which enter into the manufacture of any such articles. Also, what quantity of the public lands, which should have been preserved to furnish homes for the people and to supply a fund for the education of the masses, has been granted to corporations organized and controlled by and exclusively for the benefit of a rew wealthy individuals.

Mr. Slocum (Dem., N. Y.) suggested an amendment maming as the Commissioners literace F. Day of New York, Renard F. Trevenick of Michigan, and Alexander Troup of Connecticut. He spoke in favor of the proposed investigation by persons not selected on account of party or on account of devorotion to high-tariff principles. WHERE INVESTIGATION IS NEEDED.

otion to high-tariff principles.

Mr. Townsead (Rep., Pa.) said he was curprised that the pending bill should have created such alarm in the rangs of the Democratic party. The bill was

IN THE INTEREST OF ALL, and in the interest of a common humanity. He recognized the evis caused by high taxation, but he
charged on the Democratic party the full responsibility for the war, for the debt which it entailed, and
for the consequent taxation resulting therefrom.
The responsibility could not be thrown on the Republican party, which was the party that fostered
and encouraged labor. Mr. Hawley (Rep., Ill.) believed it to be the duty

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Ill.) believed it to be the duty of Congress to adopt the pending bill or some shimlar measure. Its expense would not be very great, and the statistics and facts which is provided for gathering might prove of the greatest interest and importance. The laboring classes constituted the wealth and power of the country; and at this time, when workingmen were banding together everywhere for the purpose of procuring their rights from the legislative power, it was becoming that Congress should beed that voice that came to it from all sections. He thought it would be wise for Congress to provide for the proposed commission. In reply to Mr. Wood, he said that the Republican party had been from its foundation

THE FRIEND OF THE LABORING MAN. being in the country and given the franchis Mr. Spear (Dem., Pa.) suggested an amendment

directing inquiry particularly into the system of pay-ing laborers in "store orders," instead of in cash, and to report what means can be adopted to prevent the continuance of the system.

Mr. Burchard (Rep., El.) suggested an amend-mendment committing the inquiry to the Burcau of statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and spoke in support of that proposition.

Mr. Parnsworth (Rep. Iii.) said that all the evils omplained of could be remedied by the repeal of ome laws and the reduction of some taxes, but he OPPOSED TO ANY MORE COMMISSIONS.

offosed to any more commissions, and believed that the Committee on Education and Labor could investigate the subject more intelligently and more economically than any commission which could be appointed. There were too many commissions now. Why should a commission be appointed to discover what every member ought to know for himself? If a commission were appointed consisting of high tariff mee, their panaces would be an increase of tariff on pig iron and other coammodities; whereas, if it were appointed from among tree trade men, their adjustment of the question would be free trade. None of the committees of the flouse were so selected. They were appointed from all sections of the country, and represented every variety of interests, labor, capital, banks, manufactures, agriculture, and everything else.

WHO SHOULD MAKE THE INVESTIGATION. Mr. Killinger (Rep., Pa.) preferred that the in-gury should be conducted by some officers of the soverament, and he thought that the Commissioner of Agriculture would be the proper person to make the myostization. If there were to be a commission oppointed, however, he wanted one of the com-nissioners to be a practical laboring man, and he wanted the tenure of office to be limited to one car instead of two years as proposed in the bill. He repudiated and denied the suggestion that the opudiated and denied the suggestion that the outring men of this country were affiliated with
intertainful Society or with the Paris Commune,
ith Atheisis, Influes, and Free Lovers.

Cox (Deu., N. Y.) suggested an amendment
ring the Commissioners to be selected irrelive of political or party considerations.

Mr. Kelley (Rec., Pa.) advocated the passage of the only and repried to the remarks of his colleague of Mr. Steem and the genileman from New York Mr. Cox) in reference to the dudes on iron and other American productions. These dudies were necessary to protect the American according to the decire and to aid to his conforts. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Andrew Stuart, of Uniontown, Pa., in reference to the duties on pir from, exposing the supposed fallacies of the revenue reformers. The working party of the country, Mr. Kelley continued, wanted this commission. He had never read so many letters from working men in so short a space of time application of the country. The working him for supporting the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar). There were understandings among themselves. They had different theories as to what the difficulties were. They asked that intelligent, high minded men, not connected with any faction or party, might bring their representative men before them and hear from their hips the griovances and remedies which they might have to suggest. BUTTES ON PRON NECESSARY TO PROTECT LABOR. s and remedies which they might have to

what the Laboring Men complain of.

Mr. Slevenson (Rep., Oh o said the laboring ner of the country companied of this tariff, wide smultipace of abuses, laying operous burdens on he people without any benefit to the Treasur, the complained of legislation because of the lovering of monopolies, win ling themselves about the action, threatening to cruck out its life. This complained of Consress because of the almost of the public lands, the national deman, robbing them and their children or homesteads. He believed these complaints to be we grounded, and they certainly deserved to be hear and gravely considered. For these reasons he worse the appeintment of a commission. Its repeated the abundant of a commission. Its repeated the abundant of a commission. Its repeated the abundant of empression from Europe to United States, but in Europe, it would stouted that the of empression from Europe to United States, and thereby return the cost of the avertage and the rest of the abundance of the property of the cost of the c

Vi ha is Jim Nye's Master ?

From the Cinconnett Commercial.

Serator Nee says there is instrument among Remoderator Nee says there is instrument among Remoderator Services and the services of the world of greater train his master." That is an electric plants and very expressive too. Mr. Nye ought to have a nice little steel collar about his bees, with the nime of his mester at amped upon it. There is, the services of first paper-collar just introduced through the would do.

THE MARRIAGE OF GEN. SICKLES.

The One-Legged Here of Gettysburg Carrying off One of Spain's Fairest Daughters

-Married by the Worthy Patriarch of the
Indies Particulars of the Wedding.

From the Heraid.

Indies Particulars of the Wedding.

From the Heraid.

Among the beauties long accustomed to frequent these salons was one fair Andainsian of more than common "hermosira," named Carolina Martinez Guerrero, of some twenty summers. Here father, Martinez Guerrero, was a distinguished officer in the Spanish army. Dying when size was but young, her mother subsequently married selong José Creeagh, who has been to her all that a loving father could be. A close intimacy sprung up between Miss Laura Sickies and this young lady, who was better known in society by her stepather's name, the Sefiorita Carolina de Creeagh, than by her father's name of Guerrero. This intimacy has resulted in the capture of the General's heart. April or May next had been fixed for the tying of the nuptial knot, but last week the General's heart. April or May next had been fixed for the tying of the nuptial knot, but last week the General's received an unexpected call to Washington. What the object was of course is a dead secret, which will come out in due time. Diplomacy often needs reserve, and premature publicity is and to injure national interests. Many suppose it is in connection with the claims of American subjects for outrages in Cubs; but whether this be so or not, there is little doubt that Cubs is at the bottom of the summons the Cabinet of Washington have sent for him to pay them a sbort visit. On receipt of this call it was decided to celebrate the marriage at once, soft and the General could take his fair bride with him, The idea was not a oad one, as it will nable man to prove to his countrymen that Spain, with all her faults and all her backwardness, can produce something better than slave owners and slavery.

The suddenness of the notice composited the well-ding to be a private one. Under other circumstances the General would gladly have thrown his doors open to his larke circle of friends and acquaintances; but the necessity of starting for Washinston the same afternoon compelled him to limit his invitations to the few Americans

open to his large circle of friends and acquaintances; but the necessity of starting for Washington the same afternoon compelled him to limit his invitations to the few Americans here at present, to the relatives of the bride, and the public were invited to act as Padrinos. The latter were the ex-Revent, Duke de la Torre; the Prussian and Frenca Ministers (cappy combination that, after the late war I) the introducer of Ambassadors and Court Master of Ceremonies, Vizconde del Cerro, the Ministers (cappy combination that, after the late war I) the introducer of Ambassadors and Court Master of Ceremonies, Vizconde del Cerro, the Minister of State, that is of Foreign Affairs; Señor De Blas, Gons, Yauch and Schmidt, the latter a son-in law of O'Dennell, and a Señor Perez Blanco, a riceno of the bride's father. These all signed the civil contract of marriage, as lessings.

The Americans present besides the General's mother and daughter—the latter acting as brides—maid—were Mr. Edward Beiknap, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Mr. A. A. Adee, Secretary of Legation, and now Charge d'Affaires.

The only Spaniards besides those I have mentioned were the bride's father, mother, and aunt, Señor Acufia, a mutual friend of the bride and bridegroom, and the Duchess de la Torre, wile of Gengamidble husband, the distinguished Spanian Colodnel Olafiete. The Baroness de Canitz, wife or the French Minister, and Mme. Bomile, wife of the French Minister, and the attendant clergy completed the party. Both the General and his bride being Roman Catholius, the ceremony, which took place in the American Legation, was performed according to the rites of that church, by the Patriacci of the Indies, the herbest dignitary of Catholicism in Madrid. He is bead canglain of the Royai Chapel, He was assisted by three others of the ciergy. The reading and signing of documents by the various parties interested and the lessings oreceded the religious ceremony, and took up some time.

He was assisted by three others of the ciergy. The reading and signing of decuments by the various parties interested and the lessigos oreceded the religious ceremony, and took up some time.

When over, the bridal party formed in front of a temporary after erected in the Salon de Baine, and the worthy Partiarch was not long in pronouncing Daniel E. Sickles and Carolina Martinez Guerrero de Creearh man and wife.

The bride, who looked lovely, went through her part without the emotion usual to young lades under such "trying circumstances." There were no hysterics, no faintings nor so obugs over this anion of one of Spain's fairest daugnters with one of America's bravest sons.

The bride's dress was white tuile, trimmed with white satin, ornaments, pearls and diamonds. A write veil and wreath of orange blossoms completed her toilet. The other dresses of the ladies present were rich and varied, and as each seemed to absorb a color to herself they reminded one of the alternations of the rainbow. The mothers of bride and bridegroom wore black sating Mirs. Sickles had the addition of Chantilly lace and diamonds. Miss Sickles, as bridesmaid, wore a dress of pearl silk, with ornaments of pearls and diamonds. The bride's anniwer as conneciored costume, with point lace and Spanish mantills. The Duchess de la Torre wore a green poplin, trimmed with sable. The French Minister's wife was in liad silk, trimmed with Duchesse lace. Mrs. Knapp, in steelcolored silk, and Mme. Onafete, in black velvet, completed the dazzing and gorgeous array.

As to the bride's presents, I will not attempt to describe them for lear of exciting the jealousy of my lady readers. After the ceremony the company retired to the dining room, where a handsome refreshment table was apread. Time, however, being precious there was no formatity, no speechifying. The health and happiness of the newly married. couple were drunk in champagne by their friends, the Duke de la Torre setting the example, and withman hour they were safely apscopeed in one of the name of the Ferro Carrii del Norte on their way to Eugland and America. They expect to return it

SUNBEAMS.

-A noisy piece of crockery-The cup that heers.
—Schoolboys hear with pleasure of the decling

-The ruins on the north side of Chicago are -A line of stages is now running from Duluty

to Superior City, eight miles, on the ice. -The tea plant has done very well this year in outh Carolina, Tennessee, and California, -William H. Seward is nominated for Viceresident by the Tallahassee (Fig.) Sentinel.

-In Chicago it is becoming popular to get raccinated with virus from Mrs. O'Leary's cow. -Chicago is to open a new theatre Christman eve, built since the fire. It will accommodate 1,204 -Duluth calculates upon an increase in its

population of 40 000 immigrants next year, maning the -A Western paper mentions "twenty cords of fressed hogs" as a portion of the contents of a ward louse in Minnesota. -One of the down-trodden in Vermilion coun-

ty, lad., the other night, threw a brickbat through the window of a billiard hall at her hasband, who was of the inside playing a game of billiards. -In case the Grand Duke cannot visit the of regions, the Titusville Herald proposes to send on a tank of crude oil and sprinkle the contents around im, so that he can get an idea of how those regions

-A Kansas paper states the case this way "Mr. -- of Missour!, got to owning horses that did not belong to him, and the next thing he know he onling get his feet down to the ground. He strand -The old Manassas Lattle field was sold a few

commenced it was under a high state of improve a and the dwelling house upon it was one of the floor is that section of the State. -A Michigan correspondent writes: "We

believe an actual computation of the number of the old clothes sent to each male sufferer by the forest fires in Michican would give him about two hundred pairs of old pants and one hundred old boots per -A Cincinnati paper says that a letter re-

ceived in that city states that Bismarck pronounced Sherman the greatest general developed by the Ameri-can war, and that, on his arrival in Germany, the Prind Minister wild invite him to his Pomeranian home to spend a few weeks with him. -A very wicked Connecticut man, being ref

cently taken ill, and believing he was about to de told a neighbor that he felt the need of preparation for the next world, and would like to see some proper person a regard to it, whereupon the feeling friend sent fof an insurance agent.

—The column Vendome of Paris has been put ogether, with the exception of the part which come

orated the victories over the Prussians. The eforts of the police to find those por alled. La Presse adds that the column will soon be eplaced upon its pedestal. -Pedestrian (blandly, to cabman)-" "ould

ou direct me the nearest way to South Kensings n?"
abman (who sees at a glance the party does not mean business")—"If you wants to be dray there,
'm nound to take ver. Otherwise, I'm not bound to upply general information to the public."

Los Augeles county, Cal, will yield this year.

i,200,000 gairous of wine and 5:000 gairous of mandy, which is a considerable increase over the vinere of last year. The estimated cost of wine-maning in -The New Departure Democrats are now varie asiy to med the ' passe of

ollowous," and the "cold had er," " parnie converheads," and other political phr ULTSEES LOCUITURE

I in a tar, we expect a so of the a condition of an analysis of the large of the condition of the condition